

a small oblique dash in cell white : secondaries silvery white ; a cuneiform spot and two dots in cell ; a large cuneiform patch on inner margin, a somewhat broad marginal band terminating above in a quadrate spot upon subcostal nervure, and spots on the fringe opposite to terminations of nervures reddish plum-colour irrorated with orange.

Expanse of wings 1 inch 1 line.

Allied to *E. Cynthia* from Bolivia.

Family Ennomidæ.

Genus 22. AZELINA, Guenée.

37. *Azelina*, sp.?

Allied to *A. xylinaria*. The specimen is scarcely in a sufficiently good condition for accurate determination.

XXX.—Additions to the Australian Curculionidæ. Part V. By FRANCIS P. PASCOE, F.L.S. &c.

LEPTOPINÆ.

- Leptops argillaceus.
- musimon.
- muricatus.

RHYPAROSOMINÆ.

- Dysostines cellaris.

CYLINDRORHININÆ.

- Perperus urticarum.
- variegatus.
- Ocynoma, n. g.
- antennata.
- cordipennis.
- Decienus, n. g.
- sphasodes.

GONIPTERINÆ.

- Oxyops Mastersii.
- memnonius.
- calidus.
- pruinosis.
- meles.
- sparsutus.
- floreus.
- rutilus.
- Syrbis semilineatus.
- nervosus.
- Pantoreites cretatus.
- Brewerii.

ATERPINÆ.

- Rhinaria perdix.
- fasciata.
- Æsiotes leucurus.
- morosus.

BELINÆ.

- Pachyura vestita.
- Belus ganglionicus.
- Isacantha exigua.

EURHYNCHINÆ.

- Eurhynchus maculatus.

LÆMOSACCINÆ.

- Læmosaccus ocularis.
- longiceps.
- semiustus.
- funereus.
- gibbosus.
- querulus.
- tarsalis.
- magdaloides.
- fulvirostris.

CRYPTORHYNCHINÆ.

- Tentegia, n. g.
- favosa.
- Poropterus prodigus.
- Axides, n. g.
- dorsalis.
- Tychreus sellatus.

Leptops argillaceus.

L. subovatus, niger, omnino dense albido-squamosus, squamis aliis elongatis setulisque adspersus; rostro prothorace vix breviore, modice robusto, medio carinato, lateraliter sulcato; scroibus ante partem inferiorem oculi evanescentibus; scapo modice tenuato, a basi ad apicem gradatim sed sat eito crassiore; funiculo articulis ultimis subturbanatis; clava nigra, anguste ovata; prothorace subtransverso, rude irregulariter impresso; elytris lateribus parum rotundatis, humeris obliquis et fortiter tuberculatis, apice anguste rotundatis, striato-punctatis, punctis sublinearibus, interstitiis convexis, integris, dorso postice tuberculis quatuor subvalidis, acutis, transversim positis, instructis; femoribus in medio modice incrassatis. Long. 5-7 (♀) lin.

Hab. Queensland.

This species belongs to the section represented by *L. quadrifoveatus* and allied forms. Its diagnostic characters will be found in the form of the scape, combined with those of the rostrum, scrobes, and the absence of tubercles on the elytra, except at the shoulders and the four at the posterior part. In the freshest of my specimens the scales have a very decidedly pearly lustre. *Curculio clavus*, Fab. (unknown to Schönherr, but referred to by him as probably congeneric with *Hipporhinus*, and so placed in the Munich Catalogue), is a *Leptops*, and belongs to this section. *L. Hopei*, Fahr., seems to me to be identical with *L. squalidus*; indeed Fahræus himself queries "An femina *Leptopis squalidi*?"

Leptops musimon.

L. ovatus, fuscus, opacus, sat dense umbrino-squamulosus; rostro crasso, antice profunde flexuoso-sulcato, supra oculum tuberculo valido munito; scroibus brevibus, subtransversis; antennis robustis; clava brevi, funiculo hæd crassiore; prothorace transverso, basi quam apice paulo latiore, supra vermiculato-sulcato; scutello transverso, apice late rotundato; elytris ovalibus, singulis quadriseriatim tuberculatis, serie suturali tuberculis minoribus antice obsoletis, serie externa tuberculis tribus, seriebus intermediis æqualibus, singulatim sextuberculatis, interstitiis impresso-punctatis, haud granulatis; corpore infra pedibusque dense squamulosis, parce griseo-setulosis. Long. 7 lin.

Hab. Rockhampton.

In *L. polyacanthus* and *L. ebeninus* there are also interocular tubercles. The latter is a glossy black species with granules on the elytra as well as tubercles; the former has the rostrum longitudinally grooved, the interspaces forming five carinæ, and the scrobe is longer and not transverse.

Leptops muricatus.

L. ovatus, niger, subopacus, squamulis albidis præcipue in cavitatibus indutus; fronte convexa, parum punctulata; rostro longiuseculo, antice quinquecarinato; scroibus ad medium oculi currentes; antennis tenuatis, parce squamulosis; funiculo longiuseculo; clava elongata; prothorace latitudine vix longiore, basi haud dilatato, supra granulis majusculis inæqualibus confertim munito; scutello angusto; elytris oblongo-ovalibus, singulis tuberculorum seriebus circa decem instructis, seriebus tertia, quinta, septimaque majoribus, postice tuberculis spiniformibus, interstitiis rude impresso-punctatis; corpore infra pedibusque, tibiis confertim squamulosis exceptis, squamulis parce vestitis. Long. 8 lin.

Hab. Nicol Bay.

Like the last in general appearance, but with slender antennæ, which in thickness are nearly intermediate between the above and *L. spinosus*. From a comparison of various species the characters of the antennæ, although very marked in extreme cases, do not appear to have more than specific value in this genus; the same may be said of the scrobes. The five carinae on the rostrum are very marked, the middle one is the narrowest.

Dysostines cellaris.

D. oblongo-ovalis, niger, supra pedibusque indumento fusco tectus, sparse setulosus; rostro latitudine sesquiloniore, antice paulo convexo; antennis subferrugineis, articulis quatuor ultimis sub-æqualibus; prothorace modice ampliato-rotundato, in medio linea longitudinali impressa; scutello nullo; elytris prothorace vix latioribus, subcordatis, seriatim punctatis, interstitiis alternis elevatis, pone humeros calloso-tuberculatis; mesosterno verticali, haud producto; coxis anticis modice sejunctis; tibiis posticis paulo curvatis, intus fortiter bisinuatis; tarsis ferrugineis. Long. 2½ lin.

Hab. Sydney.

Probably most nearly allied to *D. hoplostethus*; but with the posterior tibiae only slightly curved, and a normal mesosternum. That species has a slightly impressed line on the rostrum anteriorly, but partly hidden by the scales with which it is closely covered, and a short crest-like carina nearly between the eyes, but of which there are no traces in the species before us. Mr. Masters says that it is common in the cellars of houses at Sydney.

Perperus urticarum.

P. fuso-squamulosus, albo maculatim varius; rostro prothorace parum breviore, antice subrotundato, apicem versus multo latiore; an-

tennis ferrugineis, pilosis et parce setulosis; funiculo articulis duobus basalibus æqualibus; prothorace subtransverso (♀ manifeste latiore), apice quam basi paulo angustiore, rugoso, vittis tribus fuscis ornato; lobis ocularibus prominulis; elytris ovato-cordatis, tenuiter striato-punctatis, punctis linearibus, interstitiis latis, parum convexis, postice verticaliter declivibus, argenteo, præsertim lateraliter, variis; corpore infra pedibusque argenteo-squamosis. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ (δ), 3 (♀) lin.

Hab. Queensland (Gayndah).

Mr. Masters, to whom I am indebted for this prettily marked species, tells me that it is found on nettles. In two of my three specimens the principal white mark curves up from the shoulder to behind the middle of the elytron; the others consist of several well-limited spots; in the third specimen the spots are more broken up and indefinite; the rostrum is nearly as broad again at the apex than at the base.

Perperus variegatus.

P. fusco-squamatus, albo maculatum varius; rostro prothorace multo breviore, basi minus tenuato, antice subplanato; antennis ferrugineis, pilosis, parce setulosis; funiculo articulis duobus basalibus brevioribus; prothorace magis ampliato, apice quam basi magis angustiore, rugoso, albo, vittis duabus latis fuscis ornato, lobis ocularibus prominulis; elytris ovato-cordatis, brevioribus, tenuiter striato-punctatis, punctis linearibus, interstitiis latis, paulo convexis, postice minus declivibus, niveo, præcipue lateraliter, variis; corpore infra pedibusque dense subargenteo-squamosis. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 lin.

Hab. Rockhampton.

Closely resembling the last species; but, *inter alia*, with larger prothorax, the apex considerably narrower than the base, especially in the female, and with two brown stripes only, separated by a well-defined narrow white line; the rostrum is shorter and nearly of the same breadth throughout.

OCYNOMA.

Rostrum modice elongatum, in medio tenuatum, versus apicem incrassatum; *scrobes* apicales, triangulares, postice cito evanescentes. *Oculi* rotundati. *Antennæ* longæ; *scapus* pone marginem anteriorem prothoracis attingens; *funiculus* articulis obconicis; *clava* distincta. *Prothorax* lateraliter rotundatus, basi truncatus: lobis ocularibus nullis. *Scutellum* invisum. *Elytra* subcordata, prothorace basi haud latiora, postice leviter declivia, apice rotunda. *Femora* in medio incrassata; *tibie* intus bisinuatae, apice ampliate; *tarsi* normales. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus

amplis. *Processus intercoxalis truneatus.* *Corpus squamosum,* setosum.

The absence of ocular lobes and the greater length of the scape are the principal characters differentiating this genus from *Perperus*. The elytra, also, are not vertically declivous behind; and the eyes are round or nearly so and away from the prothorax, not contiguous to, or, in some cases, partly covered by the ocular lobes. The corbels of the posterior tibiae, so far as I can make out from gummed specimens, are precisely as in *Perperus*.

Ocynoma antennata.

O. fusco-castanea, squamis griseis fuscisque, setulis longis interjectis, subtus sparse argenteo-squamosa; capite rostroque griseo-squamosis, hoc in medio carinulato, apiee vase setuloso; antennis ferrugineis, parcius niveo-pilosis; funiculo articulo basali longiore cæteris gradatim brevioribus; prothorace vittis tribus fuseis valde indeterminatis notato; elytris anguste cordatis, seriatim punctatis; dorso utrinque vitta determinata fusea notatis; pedibus ferrugineis, tibiis tarsisque pallidioribus. Long. $1\frac{2}{3}$ -2 lin.

Hab. Swan River.

Ocynoma cordipennis.

O. fusca, squamis silaceis, setulis breviuseculis interjectis, subtus sejunetim albido-squamosa; rostro longiore, minus tenuato, haud carinulato; antennis minus elongatis; prothorace longitudine vix latiore, vase nigro-punctato; elytris cordatis, tenuiter striatis, singulis linea pallida, in medio interrupta, indeterminata, notatis; pedibus squamosis, tibiis tarsisque ferrugineis. Long. 2 lin.

Hab. Swan River.

DECENUS.

Rostrum modice robustum, breviuseulum; *scrobes* flexuose, postice leviter impressæ, oculos attingentes. *Oculi* rotundati. *Scapus* medium oculi vix superans; *funiculus* articulis quinque ultimis breviter obconicis, subæqualibus. *Prothorax* lobis ocularibus obsoletis. *Elytra* subcordata, postice leviter declivia. *Pedes* antici majuseuli, elongati; *tibie* antice apiee calcaratae, posticæ corbellis apertis. Cæteris ut in *Perpero*.

From its appearance I had originally placed the species described below with *Prosayleus*; but an examination of the mouth shows that it is phanerognathous, and is in many respects similar to *Perperus*, although from its open posterior corbels it is probable that Lacordaire would have found another place for it. It is a dark, somewhat spider-like looking insect, with a few indistinct greyish stripes; in the female,

which is much more massive, the clytra are more uniformly grey, at least in my example.

Decienus sphasodes.

D. nigricanti-squamosus griseo varius; rostro antice tricarinulato; antennis ferrugineis, griseo-pilosis; funiculo articulis duobus basalibus longitudine fere æqualibus, primo vix crassiore; prothorace lateribus rotundatis, basi quam apice vix latiore, rugoso, vittis duabus griseis notato; elytris ovato-cordatis, substriatopunctatis, punctis leviter impressis, interstitiis latis, parum convexis, dorso lateraliter griseo maculatum variegatis; corpore infra argenteo-squamoso; pedibus fuscis, parce argenteo-squamosis. Long. $2\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Hab. Western Australia.

Oxyops Mastersii.

O. angustior, nitide ater, squamis niveis omnino sejunctim vestitus; rostro latitudine parum breviore; oculis prominulis, postice abrupte subtruncatis; prothorace supra fere obsolete tricarinato, lobo scutellari vix emarginato; scutello elongato, postice gradatim latiore; elytris modice ampliatis, convexis, humeris vix prominulis, apice rotundatis, inæqualiter punctato-sulcatis, interstitiis fortiter convexis, tertio quintoque carinato-elevatis, sulcis suturalibus foveatis, squamis versus et paulo pone medium interruptis, fascias duas formantibus; tibiis anticis valde curvatis. Long. $4\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. New South Wales (Rope's Creek).

I have only one specimen of this pretty little species, which will be found to have a leading character, if it be not a sexual peculiarity, in its strongly curved anterior tibiae. In the (faintly) tricarinate prothorax and the sculpture of the elytra it approaches *O. concretus*. The species of *Oxyops* have in general a shortly oval contour, the apex of each elytron appearing to be produced into a short blunt mucro; but this is almost entirely owing to a gradual thickening of the sutural interstice as it approaches its termination.

Oxyops memnonius.

O. obovatus, niger, omnino setulis parvis albis parce adspersus; rostro crasso, rude punctato, in medio lævigato; funiculo articulis ultimis longiuse ilis, obconicis; prothorace transverso, sat rude crebre punctato, in medio haud carinato, basi lato, margine postico ferrugineo-squamoso; scutello ovali; elytris amplis, convexis, humeris prominulis, punctis magnis seriatim impressis, interstitiis sat angustis, tertio basi tuberculo elevato alteroque postice instructis, apicibus obsolete mucronatis. Long. 7 lin.

Hab. Champion Bay.

Compared with *O. squamulosus*, Boh., this species is more convex, the rostrum and prothorax not carinated, and the elytra with rounded punctures and with a prominent tubercle at the base of each.

Oxyops calidus.

O. obovatus, niger, tibiis tarisque rufescentibus, setulis parvis albis omnino adspersus, supra squamositate rosea in cavitibus obsitis; rostro latitudine sesquiloniore, antice rotundato haud sulcato; antennis sat dense pilosis; funiculo articulis ultimis obconicis, haud elongatis; prothorace transverso, basi minus lato, confertim granulato, disco utrinque granulis majoribus, singulis setulam gerentibus, munito; scutello elongato; elytris amplis convexis, humeris prominulis, seriatim punctatis, dimidio basali et in medio punctis majoribus impressis, spatiis denudatis, ad latera ductis, notatis, interstitiis basin versus, praesertim tertio, paulo elevatis, postice utrinque tuberculo parum elevato instructis, apice rotundatis. Long. 6½ lin.

Hab. Nicol Bay.

A well-marked species. The larger granules on the prothorax appear to the naked eye as two dark blotches; on the elytra there are four indeterminate naked band-like spaces with punctures, the two intermediate bands slightly connected, the punctures much larger than on the rest of the elytra.

Oxyops pruinosus.

O. obovatus, niger, setulis parvis albis parce adspersus; rostro latitudine fere sesquiloniore, apicem versus paulo excavato, in medio linea laevigata instructo; oculis minoribus; antennis sat dense pilosis, funiculo articulo secundo quam tertio sesquiloniore; prothorace angustiore, magis elongato, confertim granulato, disco utrinque granulis paucis majoribus; scutello oblongo; elytris ampliatis, modice convexis, humeris prominulis, seriatim punctatis, spatiis transversis denudatis elevatis munitis, interstitiis basi haud tuberculatis, postice tuberculis parum elevatis instructis, apice rotundatis. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Nicol Bay.

Allied to the preceding; but, besides the colour (which to the naked eye is dark ashy grey), the prothorax is longer and narrower posteriorly, and the elytra have several little elevated, transverse, slightly glossy patches.

Oxyops meles.

O. paulo angustior, fuscus, setulis albis omnino sejunctim adspersus; oculis minusculis; rostro latitudine paulo longiore, antice haud sulcato: antennis ferrugineis, funiculo articulo secundo quam

tertio paulo longiore; prothorace transverso, æqualiter crebre granulato-punctato; scutello angusto, albo; elytris modice convexis, striato-punctatis, interstitiis latiusculis, subplanatis, crebre granulatis, singulis tuberculis tribus modice elevatis (uno basali, duobus posticis, exteriore marginem versus) instructis. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Champion Bay.

Somewhat like *O. crassirostris*; but with a longer rostrum, much smaller eyes, elytra with the interstices broader and more convex, and furnished with posterior tubercles; the scales also are completely setuliform.

Oxyops sparsutus.

O. angustior, nitide ater, squamulis niveis maculatim adspersus; rostro brevissimo; oculis prominulis; antennis ferrugineis; scapo brevi; funiculo elongato; prothorace transverso, profunde crebre, quasi reticulatim punctato, punctis plurimis squamigerentibus, in medio nigro bivittato; scutello angusto; elytris convexis, haud tuberculatis, striato-punctatis, punctis sat profundis, approximatis, interstitiis latiusculis, convexis, granulatis, humeris haud prominulis, apicibus paulo divaricatis; pedibus tarsis subtestaceis, fuscis, sejunctim albo-setulosis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Champion Bay.

This prettily mottled species has a remarkably short rostrum; and the scape is also unusually short. The black marks on the prothorax and elytra are due to the very slender bristle-like scales imperfectly clothing those parts.

Oxyops floreus.

O. angustior, nitide fuscus, squamulis niveis, supra modice, infra minus adspersus, elytris squamulis majoribus condensatis maculas formantibus; rostro latitudine paulo longiore, antice leviter gibboso; antennis ferrugineis, squamulosis; prothorace subtransverso, subconico, utrinque rotundato, granulato-punctato, granulis prominulis; scutello angusto; elytris modice convexis, rude striato-punctatis, interstitiis angustis, grosse granulatis, maculis numerosis niveis, singulis una pone medium majore, ornatis, apicibus obsolete mucronatis; pedibus ferrugineis, albo-squamosis. Long. 4½ lin.

Hab. West Australia.

The white scales on the elytra are somewhat fasciculate in their arrangement.

Oxyops rutilus.

O. angustior, rufo-fulvus, supra squamulis parvis albidis adspersus; capite pone oculos constricto; rostro brevi, crasso, granulato-

punctato; oculis prominulis; antennis leviter pilosis; prothorace subconico, basi minus lato, crebre granulato-punctato, fere esquamoso; scutello oblongo; elytris modice convexis, striato-punctatis, intersticiis latiusculis, tertio quintoque basi elevatis, singulis postice subcallosis, apicibus obsolete mucronatis; corpore infra pedibusque squamis albis adspersis. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Champion Bay.

A fulvous species, with a sort of amber lustre; the scales, principally confined to the elytra, have a slightly golden tint. It is more like a *Gonipterus*, but it has a prominent mesosternum as in *Oxyops*.

Syarbis semilineatus.

S. obovatus, fuscus vel ferrugineus, squamulis albis lineatim congestis ornatus; rostro crasso, sparse albo-squamuloso; oculis subrotundatis; funiculo elongato, artieulis liberis; prothorace transversim conico, grosse punctato, vittis quinque, quarum tribus discoidalibus indistinctis, notato; elytris subcordatis, modice convexis, fortiter striato-punctatis, humeris vix productis, lineis quinque bene determinatis, ad basin haud protensis, una suturali, duabus lateralibus, e squamulis albis condensatis, munitis; corpore infra pedibusque squamulis albis plus minusve tectis. Long. $1\frac{2}{3}$ -2 lin.

Hab. Western Australia.

The well-marked lines on the elytra and sides of the prothorax—the former (except the outer line) not extending more than halfway towards the base—will at once differentiate this apparently common species from its congeners.

Syarbis nervosus.

S. oblongus, fuscus, squamulis albis, plerumque sublineatim adspersus; rostro crasso, infra oculos longitudinaliter elevato, in medio sulcato; oculis ellipticis, minus prominulis; funiculo crassiusculo; prothorace subconico, rugoso-punctato, subtrilineato; scutello elongato; elytris subobovatis, modice convexis, substriato-punctatis, punctis majusculis, interstitio tertio dimidio anteriore elevato, sutura albo-squamulosis, singulis linea pallida, in medio obliqua, notatis; corpore infra indumento fuscescente squamulisque albis adspersis munito; pedibus breviusculis, parce albo-squamulosis. Long. 2 lin.

Hab. Queensland.

* Allied to *S. emarginatus*, Roel., also from Queensland, but differently coloured and the third interstice elevated at the base. Of *S. nubilus*, Roel., I have specimens from Sydney, Albany, and Champion Bay.

Pantoreites cretatus.

P. ferrugineus, supra interrupte, subtus dense albo-squamulosus; rostro breviusculo; scroibus magis arcuatis, supra fere transversis; antennis paulo validis; funiculo articulo basali parum incrassato, quam secundo paulo longiore, tertio manifeste breviore; prothorace subconico, utrinque leviter rotundato, basi dilatato et bisinuato, confertissime punctato, punctis singulis squamulam albam gerentibus, vittis quinque e squamis ovatis formatis, notato, punctis cæteris squamulis minutis piliformibus instructis; scutello ovato; elytris humeris prominulis, lateribus gradatim angustioribus, apice rotundatis, substriato-punctatis, punctis subremotis, intersticiis angustulis, vix convexis, lateribus suturaque irregulariter dense squamosis, reliquis denudatis; mesosterno producto; pedibus validis; tibiis intus fortiter dentatis. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Champion Bay.

The mesosternum is also produced in *P. scenicus*, from which this species may be known, *inter alia*, by its prominent shoulders and more lightly sculptured elytra.

Pantoreites Breweri.

P. rufo-testaceus, squamulis piliformibus, aliis ovatis intermixtis, albis, plerumque sat dense tectus; rostro antice leviter tricarinato; funiculo articulis duobus basalibus parum elongatis, fere æqualibus, tertio multo breviore; prothorace utrinque rotundato, basi quam apice haud latiore, illa truncata, in medio squamulis piliformibus, ad latera squamulis ovatis magis condensatis, tecto; scutello ovato; elytris humeris rotundatis, lateribus parallelis, apicem versus cito gradatim angustioribus, striato-punctatis, punctis elongatis, intersticiis latis, subplanatis, tertio postice leviter tuberculato; corpore infra minus squamoso; mesosterno haud producto; pedibus parce pilosis; femoribus in medio crassioribus, tibiis anticis intus bisinuatis. Long. $2\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Swan River.

The tricarinated rostrum and narrow base of the prothorax will at once differentiate this species, which must be considered an aberrant form if retained in the genus. It is dedicated to Mr. Brewer, who has done so much by his collections to elucidate the entomology of Swan River.

[To be continued.]

XXXI.—*Report on a Collection of Fishes from China.* By Dr. ALBERT GÜNTHER, F.R.S., Assistant Keeper of the Zoological Department, British Museum.

MR. R. SWINHOE, H.M. Consul at Shanghai, having sent to the